RAS COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, 27th. July 1803. Number 929.

ereby inform-
EST and RE-

BURNABY,
OUSE OF
Burnaby & Cockburn,
L CEASE
Dec. next enſuing,
WHEN
Iawes Harington,
BE ADMITTED
RTNER
ESTABLISHMENT,
R THE FIRM OF
ckburn & Harington.
Madras, 13th. July, 1803

Card.

GRAHAM,
OF THE
HAM,
V. ACQUAINT
S AND THE PUBLIC,
AS LANDED FOR SALE
TS OF FIRST GROWTH
ARET,
GODAS PER DOZEN,
HE HOUSE OF
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KER and MACLARY,
ND FROM
BRIDGES;
ALSO
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and MAJORIBANKS,
ABOUT
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had upon Application
RELL, No. 19, Ander-

Advertisement.

J. L. HEEFKE,
AND
P. FAURE,
BEG LEAV INFORM THE PUBLIC,
That the 1st. August next,
THE WILL ESTABLISH
A COMMISSION WARE-HOUSE,
AND
AUCTION ROOM,
In Popham's Broad-way,
AND AT THE HOUSE KNOWN
BY THE NAME OF
POPHAM's HOUSE,
THE BUSSINES WILL BE CARRIED ON
UNDER THE FIRM OF
FKE FAURE & Co.

through their Exertions and
ill give general Sa-
and to all thoſe
eir ſupport.

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AS PARKISON,
Officer of the 1ſt
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NANT JOHN
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Outcry: He
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1803.

Advertisement.

MESSIEURS
HEEFKE FAURE, & Co.

HUMBLY beg leave to lay before the PUBLIC, the REGULATIONS they have adopted, and which they think unavoidably neceſſary to obſerve, in order to give general ſatisfaction to their conſtituents.

FOR GOODS of a BULKY NATURE, given to them for Private Sale, no GODOWN RENT will be charged for the 1ſt. Month, but after that period a reaſonable rent will be charged.

COOLEY HIRE for bringing or carrying Goods to, or from their Rooms, will be charged to the account of the owners of the Goods, and if a quantity of MADEIRA or other LIQUORS, in Pipes or Caſks, may require the continual attendance of a COOPER, this expenſe will alſo be charged to the Owners of ſuch Goods.

THEY pledge themſelves to furniſh *every month*, REGULAR ACCOUNTS of the GOODS SOLD by *Private Sale*, and paying at the ſame time the nett amount of thoſe Sales.

IN reſpect to SALES BY AUCTION, they will deliver the account Sales as ſoon as the Goods are all ſold, and PAY the ſame, exactly—ONE MONTH AFTER SUCH DATE.

NO Goods or any Articles of any kind will be *delivered* (either by private or public Sale) *without payment*: and as it is abſolutely neceſſary that this rule ſhould be ſtrictly obſerved—and that without any exception whatſoever—

HEEFKE FAURE and Co. hope that no offence will be taken in refuſing the delivery of Goods without payment.

TEN DAYS will be allowed for *Clearing the Lots*, after which period the Goods will be put up again, and Sold at the *riſk* of the *First Purchaſer*, without claim on the Surplus, ſhould there be any.

HEEFKE FAURE and Co. think that the Public ſhould be informed, that in their DEED of CO-PARTNERSHIP, they have mutually agreed, that neither of the Partners, either jointly or ſeperately, ſhall be at liberty to purchaſe at their Sales any Goods with a view of *Speculation*,—and alſo that it ſhall not be permitted to any of their Writers or Servants employed in their concerns, to purchaſe or bid,—reſerving however to themſelves the liberty of purchaſing ſuch Articles or Goods that they may want for their own *private* uſe.

THEY alſo requeſt that the *Inſtructions* concerning the Sale, and Prices fixed on Goods may be given to them in Writing,—and alſo the *Commiſſions* for bidding for perſons abſent at the ſales.

C H A R G E S.

They will Charge for Goods ſold by Private or Public Sale—5 per cent.

FOR Private Sales of ſmall Articles by retail—10 per Cent.

HOUSES, SHIPS, GROUND, and Valuable JEWELS, 1 per Cent. provided their value is above 500 Pags.

For Inveſtments of Officers of Indiamen, exceeding the value of £. 2000, who wiſh to expoſe their goods for Sale in Retail—7 per Cent. Commiſſion will be charged, but *no Godown Rent.*

Madras, 26th. July 1803.

Advertisement.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Mr. WILLIAM CALDWELL,

BEGS leave to inform his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC in general, that he carries on Buſineſs as formerly in the—

COMMISSION LINE
AT THE
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

where he likewiſe accomodates, CAPTS. OFFICERS and PASSENGERS of Indiamen, with genteel *Board* and *Lodging*.

☞ Ships ſupplied with FRESH PROVISIONS—Live Stock &c. on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Cape, 9th. May 1803.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,
BY BRANSON JONES & REDDY,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
This day WEDNESDAY, the 27th. July,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
At 10 o'Clock,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,
The Property of a Gentleman
ABOUT TO PROCEED TO EUROPE,

PLATE,

ONE Tea Pot and Stand,
One Milk Bowl and Cover,
Two Saucepans,
Fifteen Table, Fifteen Deſert, Eighteen Tea, One Soup, One Milk, One Marrow, and one Gravy Spoon.
One Egg Frame,
Six Cups and Spoons,
One Toaſt Rack,
One pair Salt Cellars,
Two pair Deſert Knives and Forks,
Twelve Table Forks,
Two Toaſting Forks,
Three Butter Knives,
One Cheeſe Knife,
One Fiſh Knife,

SUNDRIES,

Three Plated Candleſticks,
One Plated Cruet Stand,
Ten Black-wood Arm Chairs,
One ſmall ſet of Mahogany Dining Tables,
Two Mahogany Knife Caſes,
One Single Barreled Gun in a Caſe,

After which will be Sold,

Sundry Pictures in Burniſhed Frames,
A Quantity of Piece Goods, &c.

AND

VARIOUS OTHER ARTICLES,
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK

A Neat Panneled Bandy with Hood nearly new, and a Pegue Horſe, together with Plated Harneſs.

At 4 o'Clock,
ON THE PREMISES,

The Houſes Advertiſed in the Courier of the 13th. Inſtant, agreeable to the order of the Adminiſtratrix and Adminiſtrator to the Eſtate of W. Lewcock Eſq.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,
BY BRANSON JONES & REDDY,
ON THE PREMISES,
On SATURDAY, the 30th. July,
At 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon,

THE Ground advertiſed in former Papers, ſituated in Popham's Broadway, nearly oppoſite to Mr. NIMMO's Houſe.

By Order of the
ADMINISTRATOR
AND
PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF
BUTCHOD MULLYAH,
DECEASED,

To be Sold
By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
ON THE PREMISES,
To-morrow THURSDAY, the 28th. Inſt.
At Five o'Clock in the Afternoon,

A HOUSE and GROUND, containing in length from Eaſt to Weſt 119 feet, and in breadth from North to South 21 feet, ſituated in PEDDO NAICK's PETTAH, in MUNOSO SAWMY PAGODA STREET, in the BLACK-TOWN.

The Title Deeds are ready for Inſpectio

Conditions of Sale.

One fourth of the purchaſe Mo
be paid at the time of Sale, and
mainder in ten Days.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
To-morrow THURSDAY, the 28th. Inſtant,
At 11 o'Clock,
(If not Previouſly Diſpoſed of by Private Sale,)

A PHÆTON with a Capital Pair of Handſome Grey Manilla HORSES, and well Worthy the attention of any Gentleman wiſhing to Purchaſe a Conveyance of that kind.

They are Parted with for no other Reaſon than that the Owner has no further Occaſion for them.

They may be ſeen on Application at the Auction Room.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,
To-morrow THURSDAY, the 28th. Inſtant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
At 10 o'Clock,
SUNDRY ARTICLES OF

PLATE,

Conſiſting of

A COFFEE Pot,—A Milk Bowl Cover and Stand,—A Tea Pot, one Pair Sugar Vaſes,—Two Pair Bottle Stands,—Two Pair Salts with Spoons,—Cheeſe, Butter, and Fiſh Knives,—Deſert, Soup, Milk, & Sugar Spoons, &c. &c.

Two Pair Camp Boxes,—One Pair Handſome Silver Mounted Cavalry Piſtols,—A few Pair Plated Spurs,—Twenty Pieces Chintz,—Large Wedgewood Tea Milk, and Sugar Pots.

A PIANO FORTE,
Ten Dozen French SILK HOSE,
Thirty Dozen of French CLARET,
A PIECE of SCARLET CLOTH,
An Iron CASH CHEST,
A few Silver Mounted DIRKS,
CAVALRY SWORDS,

AND

TO CLOSE A CONCERN,
FIFTY CASKS OF

BEER.

So be Sold.

By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,
On SATURDAY next, the 6th. Auguſt,
At 12 o'Clock,
If not Previouſly diſpoſed of by Private Sale,
THE SHIP

FRIENDS

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Meſſrs.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,

In your last weeks paper, I traced the reciprocal duties of Individuals toward each other, thro' their several stages, till I arrived at the important subject of *False Swearing*: to point out the enormity of this offence, and add a few observations on the subject of Benevolence will be the purport of this paper.

"THOU SHALL NOT BEAR FALSE WITNESS AGAINST THY NEIGHBOUR"—this principle is inculculated in our minds from our infancy—and when the importance of the command is considered, it cannot be too often, or too strongly inforced. To bear false witness before a judge, with a direct intention of injuring our neighbour, is the most atrocious crime we can be guilty of. To take the Eternal God of truth to witness to a known falsehood! to defeat the very intention of an oath, which is often the only possible means for the discovery of the truth,! to render all human testimony suspicious,! to stop the course of Justice, and open a door to all manner of iniquity! to blast the character of an innocent man in the most public manner! perhaps to reduce him and his family to penury and ruin,! or to be the cause of passing sentence of death upon him, for crimes he never was capable of committing!—To take a false oath in a Court of Justice, against a fellow creature, is nothing more or less than being guilty of such black and complicated crimes as these!—can there be a punishment too severe, for a crime which carries along with it such horrid consequences?—Impossible.

Thank God, instances of such hardened depravity are rare, *but there are some*: such being the case, it is surely the duty of every man, as far as lies in his power, to put a stop to the evil,—under this idea, should this paragraph meet the eye of any one who has so far transgressed; let him remember tho' he may reap present advantages from his base treachery towards his neighbour, that the time will surely, *perhaps speedily arrive*, when his triumph shall cease;—as he values his eternal happiness let him hasten to endeavour to heal up the wound he has made, taking care, that every one, whose ear he has abused, he set right, with respect to the character of the innocent; let him take shame to himself, and do ample justice to innocence: the day will assuredly arrive, when all must appear before the all-wise Creator together, when the secret of every heart will be discovered:—surely then 'tis better to suffer disgrace and do justice *now*, then hereafter to have our evil deeds, discovered, without a *possibility of repentance*.

Pursuing my original subject, "of mutual good will toward each other"—let me now observe, it is the duty of those to whom Providence has been bountiful, to consider themselves as stewards of the good gifts of Heaven, which they are to distribute amongst their distressed brothers, nor are they allowed to consider this as an act of generosity, for they are expected to give all thy can, and then to think they have only done "*those things which they ought to have done*;" The duty of the poor is gratitude, and a constant endeavour as much as they can to lighten the burden of their own support to those who contribute to it. Propriety requires that the learned and wise use their endeavours to instruct the ignorant and unthinking, and in general, that every person employ his peculiar talent, for the most extensive usefulness. Our duty to our benefactors is evidently love and gratitude. Even to our enemies we owe, according to Christianity, forgiveness and intercession for them to the Throne of Mercy. The propriety and rectitude of the foregoing observations being self evident, it would be only wasting time to establish them by argument.

If human understanding apprehends any thing according to truth and right, the *Benevolent Character* is the proper object of the esteem of every rational mind, as the contrary is the natural object of aversion: In short, universal Benevolence is the true charactereristic of a good man: whoever wants this motive, is an open
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HOMO.

R.

Vice Admiral Rainier landed on Monday afternoon, under the Salute due to his Excellency's rank.

The Hon. Company's Ship KING GEORGE, Captain Timins, has arrived at Bencoolen from England and St. Helena, left the latter, the 12th. March.

His Majesty's Ship CONCORDE, Capt. Wood, arrived on Wednesday last from Pondicherry.

On the 7th. Instant the Hon. Company's Ship ELPHINSTONE, Capt. M. Craig, arrived at Bombay from England, left the Downs the 3d. March, and the Cape the 27th. May.

PASSENGERS:

Major Torens and Lady, and Mr. John Elphinstone of the Bombay establishment and Lady from the Cape of Good Hope, Mr St. Leger Writer for Ceylon, and the following Cadets—Messrs. Byerly, Bond, Page, Shaw, Knight, Bland, Edginton, Davies, Brown and Pearson—Messrs. Page and Pedlar, FREE MARINERS, and Messrs. Mathew, White and Richardson Volunteers for the Bombay MARINE.

The Ship Lowjee Family, Captain Kidd, sailed from Bombay for England on the 5th. instant.

PASSENGERS—Mrs. Blackall, Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Lee. J. Short, Esq. Doctor W. A. Davies, Captain G. M'Innes, and Lieutenant Cooper of the Engineers.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Lieutenant J. C. STOKOE, to proceed to Europe from Bengal, for the benefit of his health.

Captain J. M. COVENANT, of the Madras European Regiment, at his own request is transferred to the Non-effective Establishment.

Lieutenant JOHN WOODHOUSE, to proceed to England on sick certificate.

ARTILLERY—Captain Lieutenant JOHN SINCLAIR, to be Captain of a Company; Lieutenant J. D. BROWN, to be Captain Lieutenant; and Lieutenant CHARLES GRIFFITHS, to be Quarter Master of the 1st. Battalion of Artillery.

INFANTRY—*7th Regiment*, Ensign DANIEL RUSSEL, to be Lieutenant; *15th Regiment*, Ensign T. S. PAGET, to be Lieutenant; Ensigns DAVID ROSS, GEORGE SYDENHAM, WILLIAM ORMSBY, and WILLIAM HARGRAVE, to be Lieutenants.

Mr. Surgeon WATSON, to return to the Medical Establishment of this Presidency.

TREASURY.

The TREASURY of Fort St. George will be open until the 10th. day of August next, for the receipt of Money for BILLS on BENGAL, at the Exchange of 367 Arcot Rupees per 100 Star Pagodas at 30 days sight, and of 370 Arcot Rupees per 100 Star Pagodas at 60 days sight. The Bills for Money paid into the Treasury to be drawn, in equal proportions at each period of sight.

Such BULLION as may be delivered at the Treasury for Bills on the foregoing terms, will be received at the average out-turn of Coinage at the Mint.

CALCUTTA,—8th. July 1803.

On Wednesday the Purser of the H. C. ship CHARLTON, Capt. Welladvice, reached town with intelligence of the safe arrival of that vessel from England, whence she sailed on the 24th. March.

PASSENGERS.

Honorable Colonel Monson, H. M. 76th. Regiment.—Charles Sweedland, Esq Senior Merchant,—Captain Goddard Richards, Bengal Establishment—Messrs. Algernon Revely, Geo. Saunders, Richard Walpole, and William Lowther, Writers.—Mr Geo. Shipton, Assistant Surgeon,—Messrs. William Kenedy, Charles Heath Lloyd, Hon. James Aylmer, and Robert Black, Cadets.—Mr. John Tirrell, Free Mariner.—Messrs. Henry Middleton, Robert Matthews, Bartie Burgh, Thomas Charles Jackson, and Matthew Robert Richards, returning to India—Lieutenants Baines, Morris and Creswell,—Ensigns Kelly, Meldrum, Cockburn, and Bishop, H. M. 22d. Regiment,—Ensign Cameron. H. M. 78th. Regiment.

By a letter from London of the 22d. March, received by this conveyance, we are happy to learn the arrival in England of the *Northampton,—Britannia,—Admiral Chapman,—General Stuart*, and *Admiral Aplin*.

By the above letter, we understand that the great question of Peace or War, was still involved in the same doubt as when the last overland advices left England.

Notwithstanding all this hostile preparation, and din of arms, it is thought an accommodation will take place, and the removal of Talleyrand, to make room for M. Otto, gives some ground for the conjecture.

SIR SIDNEY SMITH commanded a Squadron of Frigates, cruizing off Brest and SIR EDWARD PELLEW, another Squadron, also stationed on the French Coast.

A Division of our fastest sailing Frigates was also stationed off the Irish Coast, under the command of Capt. DOMETT.

The utmost activity and exertion prevailed in all the Ports and Dock Yards, and great numbers of Seamen had entered as Volunteers:—Pressing had also been resorted to.

CEYLON GAZETTE,—13th. July.

THE public mind has been in great anxiety ever since it was known that the Candians, on the 23d. ultimo, had, without any notice, broken the Truce which had hitherto been religiously observed on both sides, & surprized the out-posts of Giriegamme and Gallegidera.

We have since received the dreadful Intelligence of ...he MASSACRE of the British Troops, which formed the ...arrison of Candy, upon the 26th. ult. after they had ...cuated that Fort, under a Solemn Capitulation that ... should proceed with arms and ammunition, and ...ut molestation to Trincomallie. And also that ...k should be taken care of and carried down to ...o after their recovery.

...ails of this horrible event have been related ...atives, eye-witnesses of it, as also by a Cor... ...gth. who was left for dead in the massacre, but who found means to escape in the night time to Fort Macdowall, where he gave the intelligence to Capt. Madge of the 19th. Regiment, commanding that post, who having sustained a siege for three days, resolved very judiciously to bring off his garrison to Trincomllie, which he has effected, notwithstanding the constant fire of the Candians on his small force, until he fell in with a strong detachment of Malays commanded by Lieut. Huskisson, escorting Dooleys to Candy, when the Candians fled.

This and many other proofs of the inability of the Candians to oppose the progress of any collected European or Malay force, however inconsiderable, render it difficult to account for the embarrassments which could induce the Garrison of Candy to submit to any infraction of the Capitulation which they had made, and to deliver up their arms to the orders of the Adigaar, which, it appears they did; and that, on their return, unarmed, to Candy, the British Soldiers were separated from the Malays, and inhumanely butchered, with the exception of Major Davie, Captain Humpherys, of the Bengal Artillery, and Capt. Rumley of the Malay corps.

The following is a list of Officers who were at Candy when the last Return was received.

Bengal Artillery—Capt. Humphreys,

H. M. 19th. Regiment—Lieut. Blakeney, Lieutenant Byne, Lieut. Plenderleath, Lieut. Maclaine, Ensign Smith, Quarter Master Browne, Assistant Surgeon Hope,

51st. Foot,—Lieut. Ormsby.

Malay Regt.—Major Davie, Capt. Rumley, Lieut. Mercer.—*Ensigns* Barry, Goupil, Fanthome.—*Garrison Surgeon*—Holloway.

Of these, it appears from the reports, that Lieuts. Blakeney and Plenderleath were killed upon the 23d. and that Ensign Goupil and Quarter-master Browne had died previous to the massacre.

Captain Blackall of the 51st. Regt. with fifty Europeans and fifty Sepoys, was ordered to march from Colombo to relieve the small Garrison of Dambadenia which had been attacked for ten days by a numerous body of Candians.

This service he performed with the loss of only one man of the 51st. whose ardour to attack some Candians on the opposite side of the Kaymelle River, made him attempt to swim across, when he was carried away by the stream and drowned.

An attempt was made to surprize the second Adigaar by sending a party in the night to the place where he was stationed; but upon the approach of it, he escaped with all his people and fled into the Jungle. The Huts and Bungalos constructed for their accommodation were burned by our Soldiers.

Head-quarters, Colombo, 11th. July, 1803.

The following Orders by His Excellency the Governor are published by His desire, to the Troops serving on Ceylon.

Oppressed as the Governor is, by grief and indignation at the atrocious act of perfidy and cruelty lately committed at Candy, he has sincere satisfaction at noticing the spirited and succesful conduct of the Garrisons of Fort Macdowall and Dambadenia.

He requests Captain Edward Madge, of His Majesty's Nineteenth Regiment, to accept his Thanks for his Gallant Defence of the former fortress and for the Judicious Manner in which he brought off his Garrison.

He also desires to express to Captain Robert Blackall, of His Majesty's fifty first Regiment, his perfect approbation of the Vigour and activity with which he conducted the relief of Dambadenia, and to Lieutenant Nixon, Ensign Grant, and Ensign Smellie, his high Sense of the spirit with which they defended that post, under circumstances of extraordinary Distress.

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to order that a gratuity of three months allowance (such as they have hitherto drawn on their family Chits), shall be given to the relations of those Sepoys, Natives of the Coast, who have been killed or died in the late campaign—and a gratuity, equal to two months allowance of family Chits, to the relations of such Sepoys, Natives of this Island, as have died or been killed during that period.

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to Order that a Gratuity of two Months allowance (such as they have hitherto drawn on their Family Chits) shall be given to the Relations of those Malays who have been killed or died in the late Campaign.

BIRTHS.

At Poondamallie, on the 20th. Instant, the HONORABLE Mrs ST. JOHN, of a Daughter.

At Bombay, the Lady of LIEUT. COLONEL OAKES, of a Son.

At Pattah House, Bengal, the Lady of CAPTAIN BURGH, of a Son.

DEATHS.

At a Post on the Banks of the Kistnah, LIEUTENANT JOHN BRUSH, of the 1st. Battalion 2d. Regiment of N. Infantry.

At Tranquebar, Mr. J. L. SCHMIDT, of the Danish Council at that place—and Mr. KEARSENS, a Factor in the Danish Company's Service.

At St Helena, J. P. GARDINER Esq. late of Calcutta.

ARRIVALS.

July 22d.—Grab Union, from the Isle of France, left the 24th. June,—25th. His Majesty's Ships Centurion, Lancaster, and Victor, from Pondicherry.

DEPARTURES.

July 24th—Ship Governor Gilman, Capt Bodwel, Bengal—Brig Shannon, Capt. Badcock, Muscat.

BOMBAY DEPARTURES.

July 4th H. C. Brig Antelope Capt. Charles Keys, Bussora. With Overland Packet,—5th. Ship Earl Cornwallis, Captain George Martin Lane, Bengal.—ditto Ship Alexander, Captain David Dunlop, ditto.

PARISIAN LADIES.

A French Journalist gives the following quotation from the Annals of TACITUS, as an exact character of the women who are now the most eminently conspicuous at Paris, for beauty and fashion. "She wanted nothing that contributes to make woman lovely, but honour and purity of soul. Under the guise of modesty, she was wanton. On those rare occasions on which she appeared in public, her face was partly shaded by a veil, either because she thought this the most becoming to the particular cast of her features, or that she feard lest her beauty should lose its power, if too familiar to the gazer's eye. Of reputation she had no care. Husband or lover was equally welcome to her. Incapable herself of love, she gave no preference to love in another. He who paid the highest had over her fondest devotion." Such was the Poppæa of NERO and OTHO; and such are the modern Poppæas at Paris.

Bonaparte's new order of the *Star* will be composed of his own *satellites*, who *twinkle* in St. *Cloud*.

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neighbour. *The time will co...*
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bitious designs of France have ex...
has Europe been laid at her fee...
projects conceived by LOUIS L...
the plenitude of his power and ...
and fatally realised in this quart...
With Austria *prostrate*, Italy *s...*
land *new modelled*, Spain and ...
disposal, the Northern Powers ...
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by the accumulation of stren...
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balance. There are still p...
a cordial co-operation to a...
the great nation. When t...
danger shall have stifled the ...
of *a paltry and mercenary p...*
have merged every other c...
great question of common ...
this mighty people be made ...
the vaunted pre-eminence ...
great), community can avail a...
justice, and the determined re...
united for the maintenance o...
the preservation of their inde...
mis-shapen mass of snow, agitate... on the ...
summit, descends at first harmless and unheeded; but accumulating, and accelera...ng in its progress, its track is marked by ruin and desolation. There is a limit, howev...r, beyond which it cannot proceed. The same ...w that hurried it from its elevated situation ...ompanies it through all the stages of its co... and conducts it, with unerring fidelity, to t...ot where its impelling force is to be exhauste... and it is itself to vanish before a milder temperature.

The present Government of France is well aware of the existence of a very sufficient counterpoise for its natural and acquired preponderance amidst the nations of Europe; if they should unite with zeal, and from a sense of universal danger, and mutual interest, to oppose it. The Rulers, or rather the RULER, of France, is thoroughly sensible of the delicate part that is to be sustained, before the final accomplishment of UNIVERSAL EMPIRE. He knows that some Powers must be intimidated, some flattered, and some deceived. Intimidation has been ca...
as far as circumstances would admit ...
has been essayed, but without an...
fect; and imposture has been ...
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and of degradation on...
maxim was never be...
succesfully practised ...

GAMING is wholly ...
Paris. One person co...
a certain sum, for hav...
all gaming houses, a...
English have been obl...
tection. This person ...
the profits; sometim...
night.

Within the la...
Paris have given ...
ments to their ...
hair in braids ad...
golden arrows, a...

...ng squa-
...the ... ...ard Pel-

45-A

GUADELOUPE.

[CO]NSPIRACY AND MASSACRE.

[T]he laſt American newſpapers, among other
articles of information reſpecting the French
Weſt India Iſles, communicate ſome facts which
[m]uſt excite our horror, in regard to the preſent
[ſtate of Gu]adeloupe. The negroes are there in
[inſu]rrection againſt the Government.
[S]oldiers have periſhed in great
[th]e hoſpitals, by the yellow fever.
[...]neſs the ſick were attended, and
[...]d out to burial, by negroes who
[...]e inſurrection. It was, how-
[...]t theſe negroes were in ſecret
with the inſurgents. In their
[h]oſpitals they carried out the
[ſ]oldiers, and *interred them* with
[th]e inſurgents, informed of this
i[t], came by night, and drew
[f]rom the burial-ground. The
[...].—The negroes, men, wo-
were aſſembled before the
[...]—Without trial, without ac-
[...] hint of what was intended,
[...] in Chief pointed to one, who
[...]ken out and *ſhot*. Another, and
were ſucceſſively treated in the
[t]ill more than 150 had been thus
[Y]et, it did not appear that, with-
[...]n of the ravages of the yellow fe-
arrival of ſtrong reinforcements
from France, the French Govern-
[p]oſſibly keep poſſeſſion of the iſland.

NEW ORLEANS.

The circumſtance of the Spaniards having ſhut the port of New Orleans againſt the Americans, ſeem to have given cauſe of much diſſatiſfaction in America, and has produced a great deal of animadverſion in the Provincial Papers of that country. Amongſt others is an account from an inhabitant of New Orleans, which moſt fully confirms the fact, and further ſtates, that [p]ort was now ſhut againſt all produce floating [d]own the Miſſiſſippi. This meaſure, obſerves [th]e paper, has cauſed the greateſt conſternation [a]mongſt th[e] American merchants there; and [a]n expreſ[s ha]d been ſent to bring a copy of the [o]rder, fo[r the] information of the Government.

AMERICA.

The differences at New Orleans ſtill occupy the attention of the Americans. The following motion reſpecting them was made in the Houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr. Randolph, on the 5th of January, and refered to the Committee of the whole Houſe, to whom were committed [t]he Meſſages from the Preſident of the United States, dated 23d and 30th of December.

Reſolved," That this Houſe receive with [g]reat ſenſibility the information of a diſpoſition [o]f certain Officers of the Spaniſh Government [at] New Orleans to obſtruct the navigation of the [R]iver Miſſiſſippi, ſecured to the United States [b]y the moſt ſolemn ſtipulations. That adhering [t]o that humane and wiſe policy, which ought ever to characteriſe a free people, and by which the United States have always profeſſed to be governed; willing at the ſame time to aſcribe this breach of compact to the unauthoriſed miſconduct of certain individuals, rather than a want of good faith on the part of his Catholic Majeſty, and relying with reſpectful confidence on the vigilance and wiſdom of the Executive, they will wait the iſſue of ſuch meaſures as that department of the Government ſhall have purſued for aſſerting the rights, and vindicating the injuries of the United States. Holding it to be their duty at the ſame time to expreſs their unalterable determination to maintain the boundaries and the rights of navigation and commerce through the river Miſſiſſippi, as eſtabliſhed by exiſting Treaties."

A letter from Madrid, ſays, " The ſmall number of thoſe who occupy themſelves in ge[ne]ral politics, have ſeen with extreme ſurprize the [me]aſure of uniting to the domains of the Crown all the property, the priories, commanderies, &c. which the *Order of Malta* poſſeſſed throughout Spain. It has been conſidered as a very difficult thing to execute the articles of the Treaty of Amiens which relate to that Order, becauſe, in fact, its revenues are ſo much diminiſhed by the innumerable loſſes it has experienced in France, Piedmont, Italy, and in all the countries, whether republicaniſed, or [rec]ently united to France, that we can hardly
[...] how it will ſupport itſelf in future.
[...]fficulty is more evident, when we
[...] [Po]wer, in whoſe territories the
[...] property, has on a ſudden
[...]e of it. Yet every one knows
[...]nce which the French Go-
[...]r ours. How happens it
that the Treaty
with reſpect to
they have conſented
would ſeem to me to
[pr]olongation of the de-
[Ma]lta by the Engliſh;
[e]vacuation neceſſary,
being executed?
[...]ee that the beſt
[...]cious,

and all the Nobility, whoſe *cadets* ſubſiſted in a great degree upon the prebendaries and revenues of the Order. Bournonville, the new French Ambaſſador, is expected here in a few days. This is the thirteenth Ambaſſador ſince the concluſion of the treaty with Spain in 1794.

LONDON,—16th. February.

The celebrated *Hatfield*, among the various theatres of his vicious addreſs, figured once in Dublin. In the adminiſtration of the Duke of *Rutland*, he lodged at the moſt eminent hotel in that city, profeſſing to be a relative of his Grace, and, to thoſe who had no opportunity of diſproving his aſſertions, affected to have accompanied the Viceroy in his travels on the Continent, every part of which he talked of and deſcribed with the confidence of intimate and perſonal knowledge.

He dreſſed remarkably well, had all the appearance of a man of faſhion, and on going out every day he was accuſtomed to furniſh his pocket with a large quantity of halfpence, which he diſtributed to the beggars with oſtentatious liberality. Having, at length, involved himſelf conſiderably in debt, he was arreſted, but had the addreſs to extricate himſelf from priſon by appealing to the generoſity of the Duke, and on being enlarged, he contrived to renew his debts with the ſame creditors, and to borrow ſeveral ſums of money, proportioned to the circumſtances or confidence favouring his demands. Thus ſupplied, he changed the ſcene of his impoſitions and extravagenc, and repaired the firſt opportunity that offered to Scotland.

Andereoſſi, has diſcovered a forgery in London of the French Government paper, carried on by Frenchmen. The parties have been apprehended, examined before *Sir Richard Ford*, and are to be ſent to France for trial.

By letters from the Hague, it appears that the financial propoſition of raiſing *twenty-four millions* for the expenditure of the preſent year, which has been laid by the Government before the Legiſlative Body, has excited the moſt general *diſmay*. The funds have ſuffered a conſiderable depreſſion, and petitions are ready to be preſented from all quarters againſt the adoption of the plain.—It is not yet known in what light it is viewed by the Legiſlative Body. When they conſider the general diſcontent which it has excited, particularly among all the principal merchants of Amſterdam; they will probably admit it only after a variety of modifications, if they do not wholly reject it.

A letter from Dublin, ſays,—" A gentleman of reſpectability, and a widower, with four children, has juſt been committed to priſon by Lord Redeſdale, the Lord Chancellor, for running away with and marrying a ward of Chancery, a young Lady of nineteen, poſſeſſed of a fortune of 60,000."

Puan Khequa, a celebrated Chineſe merchant, has ſent an order to this country, for two pair of elegant chandeliers. Our manufactory in theſe articles is conſidered of much conſequence in China.

The Swiſs patriot, Reding, had received the day before his arreſt, a paſſport, and a hint to make his eſcape, but he remained at home, and when the French Officer came to take him up, he ſaid," that as he had not been able to do all the good to his country he wiſhed he ſcorned to ſhrink from his fate."

Horrid Circumstance.—At a ſmall village between Marquiſe and Boulogne, in France, a written paper, with three ſignatures, was carried to the houſe of the Mayor, appointing a meeting upon buſineſs, in the evening at a fixed place. A neighbour obſerved three men at the door, and the Mayor to go out leaving at home his wife, daughter, niece and a maid ſervant. Early the next morning, a nephew of the Mayor's calling, found the door open, and upon entering, firſt beheld the maid murdered into the paſſage; the mother and daughter dead in one room, and the Niece a corps in another. As ſoon as he could recover himſelf, he, with the aſſiſtance of a neighbour, ſearched the houſe, when it appeared nothing had been taken away. The written paper was found, containing the three ſignatures, which induced the nephew and the neighbour to proceed to the ſtated place when they diſcovered the Mayor, miſerably mangled. In one of his hands was a large lock of hair graſped, with a part of the ſkin to it, ſuppoſed to belong to one of the villains. This was taken to the Municipality, who embargoed all the veſſels between Calais and Boulogne. The diligences were examined, and every one obliged to take off his hat; but, the monſters were not diſcovered. A perſon arrived in England about a week ago, to communicate the act to the Engliſh Police.—The Mayor was a powerful man; he was very much cut; and by the hair which he appears to have torn from one of their heads, it is evident he made great reſiſtance. He bore an excellent character, and was much eſteemed.

For a ſermon lately preached before a *Medical* Society, a text pointing to a period " when the inhabitant ſhall *no more ſay that I am ſick*," was moſt *unhappily choſen*, and not well received, becauſe ſeveral of the auditors were eagerly looking forward to a perion of *full practice*.

Our Diplomatiſts complain that Bonaparte [is a]lways *ſitting*. The Continental Generals u[ſed] to complain that he never *ſat ſtill* at all; but [there] is no pleaſing ſome people.

The Pope by virtue of the Right conferred upon him to nominate a Grand Maſter of the order of *Malta*, has appointed the Baillie Thomaſi, a Knight of Naples to that office.

We are concerned to ſtate, that as Dr. Blair, Phyſician of the Fleet at Jamaica, was going on ſhore at Port Royal, accompanied by two Surgeons, the boat was run down by a Sugar Drogger. Every perſon on board was drowned.

A Gentleman calling himſelf *A. Dun*, announces the opening of the Lewes aſſembly. The company will no doubt take care, before they attend, *to pay their debts*.

In no part of Switzerland is ſo much *bitterneſs* expreſſed againſt France as in the neighbourhood of *St. Gall*.

Hiſtorians ſay of St. Patrick, that he went over from Scotland to Ireland, and *peopled* it with *his own hands*. The First Consul's *progeny* in the *Weſtern nation* ſeems to have been begotton in the *ſame way*.

The diſpute relative to the *Invincible Standard* is not likely to be ſpeedily decided. A Regimental Enquiry has been made in the German corps to which Lutz belongs, the reſult of which was, that he was certainly the perſon who captured the Standard in queſtion.

The modeſt *covering* of many a fair Pariſian boſom is *gauze net*; the intent is doubtleſs to *catch* unwary hearts; the attempt to catch ſucceeds, but the attempt to *keep* is vain. Love flutters out a while deluded, but a momentary ſtruggle burſts ſuch *flimſy bonds*.

A certain toniſh *half* dreſſed Lady handing her opera glaſs to a Gentleman in the Boxes at the Playhouſe, the other night, that he might take a nearer view of a *fracas* in the Gallery, was refuſed by him in the following gallant terms: " Who, Madam, that has ſo *accurate* a ſurvey of *mortal* charms, would waſte a look upon the *Gods*."

Talking on the ſubject of an *indemnity* to one of the German Princes, a member of the *Corps Diplomatique* propoſed to recommend him to be *Chief Clerk* at *Meux's Brewhouſe*; a place equivalent in value to the whole of His Serene Highneſs's Principalities.

Formerly thieves firſt *robbed*, and then *ſtript* the paſſengers: Ladies now a days are willing to ſpare them the trouble of the *latter ceremony*.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

CHILD STEALING.

Elizabeth, the wife of *John Salmon*, who our readers may recollect ſtood indicted the Seſſions before laſt for ſtealing the clothes of a child, the fact turning on ſtealing the child itſelf, and who was then acquitted on defect of legal form, was now again indicted for the ſame offence in another ſhape.

Elizabeth Impey, the mother of the child, gave preciſely the ſame account of the tranſaction as ſhe did on the former trial. It was in ſubſtance, that on the 22d. and, a few days after ſhe had been brought to bed, a ſtrange man came to her lodgings, pretending that he came from a Mrs. James, a Lady who had behaved with kindneſs to her in her lying-in. He perſuaded her to go to a public-houſe with him, and then gave her 1s. 6d to buy ſome bread and coals: ſhe left the child with him, while ſhe went out to buy thoſe articles, and, on her return, found the man had gone away with the child. On the Friday following the child was found with Mrs Salmon, who was in bed, and pretended to have been delivered of a child herſelf.

On croſs-examination ſhe ſaid ſhe had not been married more than ſeven weeks, and the regiſter being produced, it appeared that ſhe was married on the 15th. of Nov. laſt; ſo that the child was born long before the marriage.

Mr. *Knowlys* here obſerved, that this was a ſhort end of the buſineſs. The indictment charged the priſoner with conſpiring to take away the child of Joſeph Impey. This allegation could not now be ſupported. The child was a baſtard, by the law of England it was *filius nullius*, and therefore could not be laid as the child of Joſeph Impey.

Mr. *Mainwaring* thought the objection was fatal, at the ſame time he lamented the Court ſhould loſe the opportunity of puniſhing a woman whoſe moral guilt it was impoſſible, from what paſſed on a former trial, not to be convinced of.—The priſoner was accordingly immediately diſcharged.

HOLIDAYS.

France, in the abridgement of the number of holidays, has ſet an example deſerving univerſal adoption.—In Catholic countries, more than a third of the year is injuriouſly waſted in holidays. In parts of Ireland, if the peaſant works on theſe days, the hire of his labour goes to his prieſt;—the conſequence is, that he diſſipates in the ale houſe that time which ſhould be employed to the benefit of his family; and he thus contracts habits of idleneſs equally injurious to himſelf and to the State.

The law ſhould correct the weakneſs and impolicy of this ſyſtem, which only makes religion the occaſion for riot and ebriety.

When religion appoints a ceſſation from labour, it ought to have regard to the neceſſities of mankind; and in a country of commerce the number of feſtivals ſhould be relative to that commerce.— When Conſtantine ordained days of reſt, he confined the decree to the cities, to the excluſion of the open country, on the principle that labour in the cities was only uſeful; but in the fields, it was neceſſary. The Catholicks of Ireland have adopted not only the general principals of worſhip of the Church of Rome but have likewiſe retained its local laws, whic[h] are inconſiſtant with their climate, inaſmuch [as] it requires an increaſed labour:—The Ma[ho]metan inhabiting the torrid zone, is enjo[ined] frequent bathing; and the Indian religi[on re]gards it as the moſt meritorious act to [bathe in] the running ſtream:—but it would b[e abſurd to] attempt the introduction of theſe [...] ſhip into Lapland or Nova Zemb[la]

cient law of Gaurs, too prohibited the Perſians from ſailing on rivers;—the Perſians have but one navigable river, the Kur, and that at the extremity of their Empire, ſo that the injunction was in a great meaſure nugatory, and could only effect their amuſements; but what would be the conſequence of its extenſion to China or England, where the people are in a degree amphibious?—Equally unwiſe is the retention of cuſtoms adapted to the ſoil, the climate, and to the habits of a country in every reſpect differing from our own.

The practice of attracting attention to handbills, &c. by ſome very ſtriking and irrelevant characters, has long prevailed in this country; —the Americans appear to have improved upon the device, and have adopted a variety of expedients to call in *their debts*, &c.—The following ſpecimen of the modern mode of *dunning*, we extract from a Vermont paper.

" Anecdote.—I once reſided in the town of Peterſborough,—Walking out one Sunday morning, and paſſing my neighbour's houſe, I obſerved a young lady ſitting at the window combing her hair, (which being over her eyes), I gently ſtepped in, and ſat down in her lap—ſhe parted her hair ſo as to diſcover me; obſerved I was too large a child for her to tend; I told her I was a quiet one—ſhe obſerved, that a quiet child could always ſit on the floor.—J. J."

" All thoſe *indebted* to Joſeph Johnſon are now called on to make immediate payment, for he is determined—*not to ſit on the floor* any longer."

IRISH INFORMERS.

The profeſſion of a common informer is held in contempt in moſt countries, probably proceeding more from the general depravity of thoſe who belong to it, than from the act which brings them into immediate notice.

In Ireland, however, much exertion has been made to reſcue the Trade from opprobrium, not only by placing ſome of its members in the army, which is too highly and too juſtly eſtimated, to be, even, by ſuch means, diſhonoured; and by making Informers of perſons whoſe rank had obtained for them ſome eſtimation in the eye of ſociety. The following recent anecdotes will ſhew how far the latter ſyſtem has ſucceeded.

A Gentleman in the neighbourhood of Montrath, in the Queen's County, lately meeting a perſon high in a public office, invited him to his houſe, where the ſtranger, during the hoſpitalities of that and the following day, having learned that his hoſt and two or three of his gueſts had not paid licence for ſome pointers, &c. he cauſed them to be fined to the full amount of the penalty, half of which he put into his own pocket.

Another of theſe perſonages, who, like the firſt, lives in a degree of ſplendor, ſome days ſince drove in his curricle to a ſmall Inn, in the county of Tipperary, where objecting to each of the few things that could be had for dinner, he demanded whether it was not poſſible to get a Hare? He was anſwered in the negative; when he told the landlord that he and his companion had ſet their hearts upon a Hare, which he wiſhed it to have obtained, let the coſt be what it might.

Succeſsful exertions were made, for which the publican was the next morning fined ten guineas, half of which the admirer of hare, according to cuſtom, put in his pocket;—but *Boniface* was even with him in ſettling the account; for the firſt *item* in the bill he preſented, was, " *to a Hare, ten guineas*." The traveller objected, and ſtormed at the extortion; but it being proved that he had ſaid he would pay for the hare whatever might be the coſt, he was obliged, from nearly ſimilar earnings, to make up the *deficit* upon this tranſaction.

ARTHUR O'CONNOR.

It has been ſtated in ſeveral newſpapers that Lady Oxford and Arthur O'Connor were preſent at a dinner given by Mr. Talleyrand with the Ducheſs of Cumberland, &c. &c. &c. We have enquired into this ſtory, and we take it upon us to affirm that it is a miſtake. Neither M. Talleyrand, nor any other French Miniſter, has taken any public notice of the Iriſh Exiles, Still leſs is it credible, that M. Talleyrand ſhould outrage all the decorums of ſociety ſo far as to invite Mr. O'Connor to meet a party of Engliſh. Whatever his other faults may be, he is certainly well acquainted with the rules of good manners and obſerves them exactly.

The only incident of which we have heard, that could have given riſe to the above miſtake, is the following:—A Mr. *Ouvrard*, about ſeven years ago a journeyman grocer at Nantz, ſince a contractor, and now one of the richeſt men in Europe, gave a grand *fete* at the Duke o[f Or]leans' magnificent ſeat at Rinc[y], whic[h ...]
purchaſed. He is at preſe[nt ...]
Madame *Cabarras*—late T[...]
her friends to the *fete*; [...]
naturally invited Lady [...]
choſen companion and [...]
brought with her M[...]
invited, except a[s ...]
[at]tendance on Lad[y ...]
might be ſupp[...]
member of h[...]
ſhment.

The F[...]
of the [...]
Switz[...]
depa[...]
ref[...]
ev[...]

[...]ero. [...]g ſqua-

FOR THE MADRAS COURIER.

YOUNG CELIA was fair, and her ripening charms,
All the swains in the village confest;
The joy of her mother was mixt with alarms,
And her fears she thus gently exprest:

This *Sensitive Plant*, my dear Celia, look here,
How it modestly shrinks from the touch:
Its foliage recedes, if your hand but draws near—
"The reserve of a Maid should be such."

What Nature has taught to this delicate Flow'r
Let a mother's fond counsels impart:
When the Shepherds approach my dear Celia's bow'r,
Let my Shepherdess look to her heart.

Advis'd by her mother, fair Celia resolv'd,
Like a *Sensitive Plant* she should prove:
Alas! all her her firm resolutions dissolv'd
When young Damon approach'd in the grove.

He presented a Rose-bud, whose opening bloom,
Might the bosom of beauty adorn;
And which, as it blush'd, scatter'd fragrant perfume,
Adding sweets to the breath of the morn.

He bid her observe, when contracted its leaves,
Its full beauties it cannot disclose;
But when it the breath of young zephyr receives,
Soon the rose-bud expands to a Rose.

Fair Celia approv'd of the moral she heard,
And the truths which the flowers disclose;
Her judgment improv'd, she no longer preferr'd
The coy *Sensitive Plant* to the *Rose*.

Her mother, in vain, her kind lessons renews,
In vain, ev'ry argument tries;
Fair Celia no longer her counsels pursues,
But, determin'd and firm, thus replies:

Dear mother, at length, I must tell you my mind,
'Tis my fix'd resolution to prove,
A SENSITIVE PLANT to the rest of mankind,
But a ROSE to the Shepherd I love.

A. L.

THE CHINESE CONVERT.

It is difficult to conceive the impression the threats of the Bonzes respecting futurity, make upon the minds of the credulous Chinese: we may, however, form some notion of it by the following relation, taken from F. le Comte's Memoirs. "I remember," says he, "that, "being in the province of *Chan si*, I was "sent for to administer baptism to a sick man, "seventy years of age, who lived on a small "pension, which he received from the em-"peror. As soon as I entered his chamber— "How much I am obliged to you, my good "father," said he: you are going to deliver "me from the greatest misery. You must "know, my good father, that, for a long time, "I have subsisted on the emperor's beneficence. "The bonzes, informed of whatever passes in "the *other* world, have assured me, that out of "gratitude, I shall be obliged to serve him; "and that my soul will pass into one of his "*post-horses*, to convey his dispatches from "court to the provinces. They therefore ex-"hort me to discharge my duty faithfully, af-"ter I shall have taken possession of my new "residence, and neither to stumble, kick, bite "or wound any one.—*Make dispach*, say they "to me *eat little, and be patient: by such a con-"duct, you will move the compassion of the Gods, "who of a good Animal, sometimes make a Man of "Quality, or a great Mandarin.* I confess to "you, that this change makes me shudder; "and I cannot think of it without trembling; "it haunts me all the night long; and I often "imagine, in my sleep, that I am in the "harness, & ready to start on the first smack of "the postilion's whip. I awake all in a sweat, & "half frantic, not knowing whether I am still "a man, or metamorphosed into a horse. But, "alas! what will become of me, when my "dreams are changed to reality? Hear, then, "worthy father, the resolution I have formed; "I have been told, that those who profess your "religion, are not subjected to these miseries; "that those who are once men, always retain "their figure; and that they find themselves "the same in the other world as they were in "this. Receive me, therefore, among you, "I well know, it is an arduous task, to observe "all the precepts of your religion; but, were "it still more difficult, I am ready to embrace "it; and, let it cost what it may, *I had much "rather be a* CHRISTIAN, *than a* POST HORSE "carry the Emperor's Despatches."

The *Jews* presented a petition
days ago, claiming the rights
izenship; but their demand
ed, but they were *fined*
ing made it. In this pe-
deration of their being
rvice, consented that
presentatives in the
er, that neither
enjoy this pri-
hich has lately
olic religion,
admitted
overning
attached

Chan-
Ver-
won
a

THE LATE EARTHQUAKES.

It is the conjecture of the most eminent writers on the subject of these phenomena, that they are occasioned by the existence, force, and immensity of subterraneous fires, not only at the bottom of the ocean, but likewise under mountains, continents, &c. in all parts of the world. By the melting of the metals, minerals, stones, and other materials composing the *strata* immediately above the subterraneous fire, the two elements of fire and water come into contact, and the latter being instantaneously converted into steam, an explosion is produced infinitely beyond all human conception; for it is well known, that the expansive force of water, thus converted into steam, exceeds that of gunpowder in the proportion of fourteen thousand to five hundred.

Previous to an explosion of Mount Vesuvius, the sea retires from its adjacent shores, and leaves its bottom dry, till the mountain is burst open, and the water returns to its former boundary. Before volcanos burst open the bottom of the sea, the water rises in those places considerably above its former leved, runs in mountainous waves towards the less elevated parts, and deluges distant shores.

The *strata* immediately over the steam first generated, being more elevated than those in the act of separation, the horizontal position of the earth's surface must consequently be altered, so as to produce an undulation of the water in lakes, ponds, &c. as in vessels suddenly elevated on one side more than on the other; and thus continue in motion, alternatively overflowing the opposite banks until the *momentum* acquired by the first impulse is gradually overcome. As one of the properties of steam is condensation by a small degree of cold, the same degree of expansive force can only exist during the same degree of heat; and therefore the incumbent weight cannot become elevated to a greater distance than the subterraneous fire is continued. It then seems to follow, that as the waters were violently agitated on the first of November, last through an extent of country not less than 3000 miles, there must have been one continued uninterrupted mass of melted matter of the same extent at least. And this idea seems to be corroborated by those vast explosions which were heard in some of the Derbyshire mines, and at Constantinople.

Our Correspondent, who acknowledges to have extracted the above observations from two or three different Writers on the subject of earthquakes, adds, that from the premises, it may be reasonably presumed, that the steam generated by the same uninterrupted fire, many miles, perhaps many hundreds of miles, beneath the bottom of the sea, and the surface of islands and continents, might have produded those convulsions of the earth, which were felt at the same hour, on the 26th. of October, at Constantinople, Moscow, Petersburgh, Kieu, in Wales, and many other places.

AGRICULTURE.

The encouragement given to improvements in agriculture by persons of high character is censured very improperly. It is demanded, why we have not monthly meetings for the improvement of spinning, weaving, &c.? There is no occasion for such meetings. Persons, of large capitals, and great science, carry on manufactures, and daily study improvements, assisted by all possible human intellect. They have so deep an interest in the success of their establishment, and so much money at command, that improvements are daily making and pursuing. But it is very different with agriculture, which is not confined to one or two spots, or one or two great manufacturing towns. Agriculture is scattered over the country; and improvements in one quarter should be communicated to all by monthly meetings, societies, &c. Farmers have not the science, or the capital, or the leisure, or the interest, to pursue improvements in agriculture that great manufacturers have in pursuing the improvements of their business. And above all, agriculture and manufactures cannot be compared in point of public utility. Manufactures produce to Government great revenue, to a few individuals great fortunes: but to the multitude of labourers in them only a slender subsistence, with ill health and vice. The produce of agriculture, on the contrary, diffuses itself throughout society, giving food, health, and happiness, to the mass of the people, which should ever be the first object in the contemplation of Government.

As a proof of *Ali Bonaparte's* conversion to the doctrines of *Christian charity*, he will undoubtedly, since the Swiss are too poor to defray the expences of a *central* government, grant them an *external* one *gratis*.

A *demi-rep* has, much to her own satisfaction, discovered, from the fate of *Mary* of Buttermere, that the *honour* of a woman may be lost *honourably*.

Frankfort, 7th. Feb.—We are positively informed, that the Deputation of the Empire, before it finishes its sittings, will be occupied in a *new division of Germany*.

BIOGRAPHICAL & LITERARY SKETCHES.

THOMAS HOLCROFT.

Mr. *Holcroft* has raised himself from a very obscure situation in life by the increase of talents, which, if they had been properly applied, would have rendered him worthy of the highest applause. He has undoubtedly the merit of being a self-taught genius, and, though deprived of the advantage of a learned education, he has, by unremitted assiduity, furnished himself with such a fund of knowledge as to obtain no small celebrity in the republic of letters. The first attempts of Mr. *Holcroft* in the line of authorship, were in a periodical work, published many years since, entitled *The Wit's Magazine*. The productions of Mr. H. and of Mr. now Dr. *Mavor*, of Woodstock, frequently enriched the pages of this miscellany. Encouraged by the suffrages of the readers of this work, Mr. *Holcroft* ventured to become author upon his *own foundation*, and published many pieces of a trivial nature, the titles of which we have neither the inclination, nor will our limits allow us to specify. This, however, may be affirmed, that they were of a very *innoxious* nature, and free from that contaminating poison which his subsequent works contain. So numerous have been the productions of this Gentleman, that, without chronologically arranging them, we shall make a few observations on Mr. *Holcroft's* merits as a dramatic writer, novel writer, and as a translator.

Amidst various pieces (one of which is styled *Duplicity*,) which he has written for the stage. *The Road to Ruin*, requires particular notice. It has deservedly acquired a popularity very flattering to the Author. The character of *Goldfinch* (so inimitably personated by Mr. *Lewis*) is sketched in a masterly manner—the plot, the dialogue, in fine, the *tout ensemble* of the play, evidences the most prominent traits of genius.

The praise due to Mr. *Holcroft*, as the author of this admirable Comedy, will not authorize us to speak in equal terms of approbation of the Novels published by him. *Anna St. Ives* is a production insipid and wearisome in the extreme, and few Readers can have patience to peruse seven volumes of a story devoid of interest—without any charm of language or sentiment to repay their attention, and abounding with tautology. In 1794, Mr. *Holcroft* entered into a kind of *Literary Partnership* with Mr *W. Godwin*, and published *Hugh Trevor*, a novel in three volumes; this was designed as a companion to the *Caleb Williams* of the latter. The zeal of Mr. *Holcroft* in spreading the tenets of infidelity was not inferior to that of his worthy colleague. A convention appeared to have been formed between them to crush to atoms the whole existing system of Religion and Government, by the arms of irony and satire. In 1796, Mr. *Holcroft* published three additional volumes to *Hugh Trevor*; of this work the Monthly Reviewers were pleased to speak in terms of high commendation. In one observation made by them we perfectly coincide, "that Mr. H. has the *happy art* of expressing vulgar ideas in vulgar language," but not without extravagance and grossness—as witness the dialogue of the carcase stealers in the dissecting-room.

In 1794, upon the apprehension of Messrs. *Hardy, Thelwall, Tooke, Joyce*, &c. Mr. *Holcroft* voluntarily surrendered himself, and was sent prisoner to the Tower, where he remained till November the same year, when he was liberated without trial. As soon as he was at liberty, he published a Letter full of invective, addressed to the Right Hon. *W. Wyndham*, who was then Secretary at War. The calm and dispassionate observer, while he reprobates the open attack made on Religion and Government by Mr. *Holcroft*, will assign him that merit which unquestionably is his due; and though literary vanity may feel wounded, yet we think the principal merit of Mr. *Holcroft* is in the line of Translation; few have laboured more in this department, or so successfully as Mr. *Holcroft*. His translation of *Lavater on Physiognomy*, (superior in the *version* to that of Dr. *Hunter*) *Count Strolberg's Travels, Genlis's Tales of the Castle*, and many more, are honourable trophies of his diligence and excellence as a Translator; and it is much to be regretted that he has not confined himself to an honourable branch of literature so well suited to his ability.

Prince *William* of *Gloucester* is returning from his Northern tour, and *alone*.—He does not, the Wags say, return,—a *double Gloucester*!

Terrier Lost.

LOST on Saturday last, a remarkable TERRIER BITCH—has a White Stripe along her Back, to her Forehead, answers to the name of GIPSEY.—Whoever will bring her to the Courier Office, will, if required, receive a Reward.

Madras 26th. July.

To be Sold,

By Public Auctio

BY JAMES DOBB

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On MONDAY next, the 1st. August,

At 12 o'Clock,

A REMARKABLE well Built CUR
RICLE, with Springs,
Construction, together with
Pair of Fast trotting HORSE
An ATCHEEN and a M
and Set of HARNESS.

For Private Sa

BY JAMES DO

A FEW BAS

OF

FRESH CA

GARDEN S

To be Sold

BY PRIVATE CONTRA

A HOUSE AND GA

situated at

AMNAPORCU

A MILE TO THE EASTWARD OF

CHINGLEPUT LAKE,

THE House is remarkably cool and pleasant during the LAND WINDS, and the Garden is well stocked with the choicest FRUIT TREES, and a COTTON PLANTATION on it, with 30 Cawnies of PADDY LAND: only a days run from the Presidency,

For further particulars enquire at th COURIER OFFICE.

Madras 9th. 1803.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY ORDER OF THE

ADMINISTRATOR,

TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE

MAGDELAINE FOUTHEELLE,

DECEASED,

AT HER HOUSE SITUATED

near the premises,

OF

SAMUEL M. MOORAT Esq.

ON THE FIRST AUGUST NEXT,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

A VARIETY OF

JEWELLERY,

Consisting of

PEARL NECKLACES, DIAMOND and Emerald RINGS,
GOLD WATCHES,

AND A VARIETY OF

GOLD & SILVER ORNAMENTS,
SILVER PLATE, &c.

AND

HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE,

AND SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES,

THE SALE TO BEGIN

AT 10 O'CLOCK,

The Goods Purchased to be taken away in Ten Days after the Purchase Money is Paid.

For Private Sale

THAT large and e
and GARDEN a
by the name of DRA
The HOUSE is in
GARDEN contains
and choice
Wells, &c.
being Walled.
about Nineteen
Further partic
application to M
Armenian Str

DRAS:—PRINTED BY J. YOUNG, *In Popham's Br*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, the 27th. July, 1803.

…USE OF COMMONS,—14th. March.

EAST INDIA BUDGET.

…having reſolved itſelf into a Com-
…ſt India Accounts, Mr. Wal-
…gh roſe, and in a very clear
…ve manner, entered into detail
…ons of the Eaſt India Company,
…nt ſtate of their affairs, both at
…broad, The Accounts now before
…mittee, he obſerved were the ſame as
…d during the laſt Seſſion. The ſubſe-
…counts not having yet arrived from
…ſhould feel it his duty to lay before
…a future period. The Committee would
…feel the utmoſt anxiety that the Com-
…uld adopt ſuch methods as might lead
…ction of the debt which they had alrea-
…red. Thoſe means had been ſo, reſorted
…the ſatisfaction of ſaying, that the pre-
…of their affairs bore the moſt pleaſing
…is he could ſtate from having made a
…xamination into the Accounts on the
…The Noble Lord then ſtated the diffe-
…es of Accounts, with the various items,
…ſuitable obſervations, and drawing the
…on of the Committee to the benefits which
…lic would derive from the ſtate of thoſe
…nts, and the probability which exiſted,
…the event of a continuance of the bleſſing
…ce, a large diminution of the debt might
…lace. The ſubjoined extract will demon-
…e Noble Lord's ſtatement, and the con-
…s which he drew as favorable to that
…ent.

GENERAL REVIEW.

…of the Eſtimates for 1801-2, collectively.

…es.—Bengal - -	£. 7,051,164	
Madras - - -	3,899 040	
Bombay - - -	271,825	
Total Revenue		11,222,029
…arges.—Bengal - - -	4,582,201	
Madras - - -	4,550,311	
Total Charges		10,326,820
…t eſtimated Revenue of the three Preſidencies. - - -		895,209
…duct Supplies to Bencoolen, &c. by No. 11,		85,840
The Remainder, -		809,369
Deducted from Intereſt on Debts, by No. 16		1,342,854
…ſhews the net deficiency of the Revenue from the Territories, &c. to be, -		533,485
…hich deducted from the eſtimated amount …f Sales of Imports, by No, 15 -		564,527
The Remainder is - -		31,042

…d is the amount eſtimated to be appli-
…in the year 1801-2, to the Purchaſe of
…ment, Payment of Commercial Char-
…c.

…ERAL RESULT OF DEBTS AND ASSETS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

…ſmall balance at the commencement
…ar, and the extenſive Supplies re-
…India and China; alſo the ex-
…liquidating the Debt to the
…ance againſt the Company on
…March, 1803, is eſtimated to
… - - - 1,434,556

DEBTS AT HOME.

…arch, 1801, - - - -	5,398,989
…arch, 1802, - - - -	4,822,683
Decreaſe	571,306

A…ETS AT HOME.

…arch, 1801, - -	15,404,736
…rch, 1802, - -	16,802,760
Increaſe	1,398,024
…s to increaſe of Aſ… …f the Home con… - -	1,969,280

CHINA AND ST. HELENA.

Balance at China laſt year in favor,	£ 1,216,079
Balance at China by the preſent accounts,	10,19 551
Decreaſe,	226,528
Balance at St. Helena, on the 30th. of September 1799. in favor, - -	58,366
Balance at St. Helena, on the 30th. of September, 1800, in favor, - - -	77,832
Increaſe,	19,485
Net Decreaſe at China and St. Helena,	£. 187,642

GENERAL COMPARISON OF DEBTS AND ASSETS.

Increaſe of Debts in India, - - -	3,034,130
Decreaſe of Debts at Home, - -	571,305
Net increaſe of Debts -	2,461,824
Increaſe of Aſſets in India, - -	544,369
Increaſe of Aſſets at Home, - - -	1,398,024
	1,942,393
Deduct, Net decreaſe of balance in favour at China and St. Helena, - - -	187,648
Net increaſe of Aſſet, -	1,755,361
Deducted from the increaſe of Debts would ſhew the State of the whole Concern to be worſe than at the concluſion of the laſt year, in the ſum of - -	767,473

Which ſum is ſubject to alteration on the final adjuſtment of the Claims of the Company on Government, included in the Home Aſſets to amount of 3,573,339l. making an increaſe in this year under this head of 900,899l.

PROSPECTIVE VIEW

Indian Debt, - - -	18 500,000
Of which bears intereſt, - -	16.000,000
Annual Intereſt,	1,438 791

REVENUE AND CHARGES ACCORDING TO THE LATEST ADVICES.

Bengal Revenue, - - -		7,218,800
Madras, - - - -		4,486,400
Bombay, - - - -		270,980
Total Revenue,		11,976,180
Bengal Charges, - - -		4,155,667
Madras, - - - -		4,250,300
Bombay, - - - -		840,402
Total charges		9,246,369
Net Revenue,		2,729,811
Deduct Commercial Charges, -	£.	155,038
Supplies to Bencoolen, &c. - -		82,400
		237,438
		2,492,373
Deduct Intereſt on Debt, - -		1,438,791
Net Surplus,		1,053,582

Excluſive of 80,000l. included in the charge for intereſt now payable to Commiſſioners on debt bought up.

HOME SURPLUS

Four years average to March 1802, - -	376,874
Add net ſurplus abroad, - - -	1,053 582
	1,053,582
Say net proceeds - - -	1,500,000

The proportional profits on an inveſtment of four millions will be more.

DISTRIBUTION OF NET PROCEEDS.

Public Participation, - - -	500,000
Reduction of Debt, - - -	1,000,000

PROPOSED SINKING FUND.

To be applied in each year, - -	2,000,000
Till the capital in India bearing intereſt is reduced to - - -	4,000,000
Amount to be reduced, - -	12,000,000
Time required ſix years.	

ANNUAL SINKING FUND TO BE CONSTITUTED AS FOLLOWS:

From net proceeds as above, - -	1.000,000
From ſavings of intereſt, and loans in Europe,	1,000,000
Total	2,000,000

The Sinking Fund will operate as underneath, ſuppoſing the rate of intereſt to be gradually reduced till it ſhall ſtand at ſix per cent.

Indian Debt will be reduced April 1809, to	4,000,000
Intereſt, - - - - -	240,000
The twelve millions paid off will have been Surplus from net proceeds for ſix years,	6,000,000
Savings of intereſt in ſame period,	2,713,000
To be furniſhed from Europe,	3,287,000
	12,000,000

Of the ſum to be furniſhed from Europe, not more than 2,000,000l. need be raiſed by loan. There payments, from Government for the Egyption Expedition, &c. will cover the remainder; and this ſum, ſubject to be reduced by any improvement of net proceeds which may happen, either in the Revenues or Commercial Profits,

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT THE END OF SIX YEARS.

Indian Surplus, April 1809, - -	1,250,000
Home Surplus, - - -	450,000
	2,7000,000
Deduct public participation, - -	500.000
	2,200,000
Suppoſing two millions raiſed in aid Sinking Fund, by adding to capital; deduct intereſt at 5 per cent. - - - -	100,000
	2,100,000
Net proceeds, ſubject to ulterior appropriations, viz. 1 ſixth to Proprietors to increaſe dividends, - - - -	350,000
5 ſixths to be inveſted in the Funds, to counter-ſecure capital, - - -	1,750,000
	2,100,000

The operation of the above appropriation until the year 1813—14, when the Charter would expire, unleſs ſooner renewed, would be to increaſe the Company's dividends annually by one half, viz. 350,000l. and to accumulate at 4 per cent. compound intereſt, during the five years, a guarantee Fund of 9,485,000l.

In the event of War, the Indian ſurplus muſt be neceſſarily reduced The reductions of charge ſince the Peace, amount, per eſtimate, to 783.000l. per annum. Allowing for a War Eſtabliſhment equal in extent to that at the cloſe of the late War, there will ſtill remain—Net proceeds, - 717,000

But to make the moſt ample allowance, take the War charges at 1,000,000, there will ſtill remain Net proceeds, - - 500,000 applicable to the reduction of debt. In this, the participation of the Public would neceſſarily be ſuſpended during the War, and would revive upon the reductions reſulting from Peace.

For executing the above meaſure, and for the extenſion of trade, the Company poſſeſs the following available reſources:

May add to their capital two millions, 220 per cent. - - -	4.400,000
More Bonds may be iſſued, with conſent of Treaſury. - - -	1,000,000
	5,400,000
Suppoſe as above raiſed for Sinking Fund,	2,000,000
Remains for extenſion of trade, -	3,400,000

The Noble Lord having ſtated the extent of the incumbrances, the means which were adopted for decreaſing them, and the probable reſult of the benefit to the public, contended, that he was juſtified in aſſerting, that the Company's affairs are in as good a ſtate as at any period of the War, conſidering the increaſe of debt. He then complimented the Noble Marquis (Welleſley) on the ſervices he had rendered by his government; and obſerved, that through his judicious means the empire of India was in a ſtate to bid defiance to the threats of invaſion; the actual ſtrength of the Army in that quarter being 24,400 Regular troops, including 17,000 King's troops; Native troops 89,900; and of

what he termed Irregulars, about 10,000, including Lascars, &c. making in the whole an efficient armed force of 124,280 men, applicable to the defence of the Empire. The Committee would consequently not feel any apprehension of an invasion, or of security of our dominions in the East. The Noble Lord then adverted to the situation of India previous to the War, which had left it with an increased debt of ten millions, and notwithstaning a long continued War, and accumulation of additional burthens, the resources of the Company were undiminished, and the revenues nearly double, as he had shewn to which must be added, the state of the affairs at home, which were increasing, and had increased in corresponding proportion. If such was the state of affairs during the War, what benefit might not the country expect to derive in the event of the continuation of Peace. He concluded with moving the Resolutions founded on the accounts, which, he said, he should do *pro forma*, and let them stand over, in order to be debated, when Gentlemen should have examined the accounts.

Mr. Johnson was happy to bear testimony to the very clear and precise manner in which the Noble Lord had stated the accounts of the Committee, but, at the same time, he observed several inaccuracies in the accounts and the statement of the Noble Lord.—He was ready to subscribe to the increase of revenues, which had been so ably described, but he begged leave to observe, that the increase had arisen solely from grasping of territory which he had recourse to, and from those he called our Allies. He was of opinion, that in proportion as an increase was made to the Empire, the security of the Country for the payment of the Debt of the Company decreased, because they were naturally led into new and extraordanary expences.

Lord Castlereagh shortly replied to the Honorable Gentleman, and defended the accuracy of the accounts, which, he was convinced, would be found correct, if the Honorable Gentleman would take the trouble to examine them.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed his astonishment at an assertion made by the Honorable Gentleman, namely that the Country had violated its faith to its Allies, in violently grasping at the territories in the East. He was the more surprised at the assertion, because the subject was not then in discussion, and regretted that the Honorable Gentleman should have made it. All he asked of the House was, that they would not let such an assertion bias their better judgment, or be led away by an opinion uttered in so hasty a manner. He asked this of the House, as in justice due to those meritorious and brave Officers who were concerned in the affairs of India, who would most willingly and anxiously wish for an investigation of their conduct, and he was anxious that their public characters should not be attacked, or their private feelings wounded.

Sir Hugh Inglis calculated the profits of the India trade to have been last year nearly equal to those of the China trade, which had produced 3,000,000l. and the India trade 2,700,000l. The Hon'ble Gentleman could not therefore say that this did not afford a ground of confidence.

Mr. Francis said, that nothing could be more distinct than the stipulation of five hundred thousand pounds convenanted, on the renewal of the Company's charter, to be annually paid for the public service. Yet it had been actually paid but one year. Mr. Dundas renewed his promise of its being paid year after year with increased confidence, and with as little benefit to the public. Far from imputing the delay of payments to the War, as the Noble Lord had done, he had renewed his promise every year of the War, as if new and immediate resources had been derived from it. He should not enter into a discussion on the propriety of the statements made by the Honorable Gentleman, or the benefits derived from his Administration; he should leave these points to be adjusted by the Noble Lord who mentioned the Honorable Gentleman's name, with so much respect, and the Members of this House, many of them Directors of the East India Company, who were on the Committee appointed by the House to investigate these matters. He could not pretend to be infalliable in his judgment of accounts, but he had examined those now before the Committee and with much accuracy, and he could not help thinking them, in many points, incorrected and fallacious. He noticed, that formerly the investments of the Company were charged on the debt side of the accounts laid before the House; now this charge was omitted; he knew not why, except it was to afford room for a fabricated statement of the prosperity of the Company. The charge of the investment amounted to above 7,000,000l. which was kept out of the account, to afford room for a false and deceitful shew of advantage. This suppression, together with the credit taken for advances made to the Government, which the Noble Lord did not pretend would be repaid—afforded a very large drawback from the flourishing statement of the Noble Lord, and shewed that little credit could be given to his favourable account.

Lord Castlereagh, in explanation, said, that he had given only a comparative account, to shew that the affairs of the Company were in a state of progressive improvement. If there could be a secret universally known to the Public, it was the amount of the capital stock of the India Company. The commission therefore of that item in the account could not have been intended to mislead the Public, which was already in possession of it.

Mr. William Dundas did not rise to justify Lord Melville, whose character stood in need of no defence; but, half choaked as he was with the influenza, to refer to a line in the account, which expressly refers to the capital of the Company's debt. He asserted that the prospects held out by Lord Melville were well founded.

Mr. Francis explained.

Sir Francis Baring admitted that Lord Castleregh had made an able statement of the situation of the Company, but the details were too sanguine for him to follow. He observed with deference, that it was natural for young minds to undertake with ardour what had proved two onerous for older shoulders. The Noble Viscount who had lately presided over the Board of Controul, on his retiring from office, had addressed a letter to the Court of Directors, on the subject of their debt, which was a kind of political testament. On the plan recommended in that for the reduction of the debt, much difference prevailed amongst the Directors, and the Hon. Baronet assured the Noble Lord now at the head of the Board, that the Court of Directors would contemplate with reluctance the realization of that plan. Considerable progress had already been made towards the liquidation of the debt, without adding to their capital stock, as avowed by the Noble Lord to be in contemplation, to raise the stock in that way would be to raise a comercial fund for a political debt, and the capital already employed was fully adequate to every commercial object.

Lord Castlereagh explained.

Mr. Metcalf replied to Mr. Francis in a very able speech, in which he went into a detail of the Company's affairs. He justified the statements, and Lord Melville's conduct, and defended the Directors against the accusation of fabricating accounts. He thought the state of the Company such, that their dividends should be raised to eleven per cent.

The Resolutions were then read and agreed to. The Report was received, and ordered to be taken into consideration this day week.

Mr. Alexander brought up the Report
the Committee of supply, on provision for
pay and clothing of 10,000 seamen.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer
tice, that he would, on Wednesday
for a Committee, to take into co
charges on the Civil List, and
means of preventing the accu

The Lord Mayor put off his
king into consideration the Peti
owners against the Tonnage Duty
day fortnight.

The Report of the Committee on
Revenues Bill was received; ordered
read a third time to-morrow. Also,
on the Irish Courts Bill; to be read a th
on Friday next.

Mr. Vansittart moved, that the Spe
issue his writ to the Sheriff of Ai
Scotland, for the Election of a Knigh
Shire, instead of William Fullarton, on
Commissioners for settling the Island of T

Mr. Wickman moved that the Iri
Bill of the present Session, chapter 2d.
he then moved, that a Committee of th
House should take the said Act into c
tion. The order of the day for ta
Irish Militia Act into further considera
put off to this day fortnight.

The House went into a Committee
Grenada Petition; the Report was recei
leave given to bring in a Bill founded
Resolutions.—Adjourned.

Bonaparte has been so much in the habit
of making, unmaking, and altering consti
that he thinks himself a kind of general C
TUTION-MONGER for Europe, and wish
receive a *sample* of his manufacture fr
shop at St. Cloud. We are afraid, howev
workmanship is of too rude and rough a
for the English manket, and that we should
it neither very durable nor safe. His com
dities are better calculated for continential
sumption, where however, according to all a
counts, they have but a forced sale.

As *Madness* is stated to be a prevailing diste
per, at this time, in Paris, we should not be s
prized if the French Journals were gravely
state, "that their countrymen had been *bitt*
by some of the *mad Englishmen*, who in their *d*
lirium, went over there to spend their mone
and to expect in return, something like *rationa*
enjoyment!"

The disgrace of M. *Bourrienne* is said to
principally owing to the jealousy of the *C*
Consul's brothers who caused an article t
inserted in Mr. *Peltier's* publication, *L'Am*
signifying, that M. *Baurrienne* was indisp
ble to the *First Consul*, whose extravag
he corrected, and whose follies he m
The rage of the *First Consul*, on readi
reflections, was the real cause of the
of his favourite, and not the share th
in the bankruptcy of the *Coulons*.

Colouel *Sebastiani* takes the ti
Extraordinary of the French Repub
and the whole Levant.

Several of the leaders of the re
St. Domingo, who signed the pret
tutioual act, as the Paris Papers s
was published by *Toussaint Louvert*
ordered to be removed from the
harbour, where they have been ke
soners, to Paris; where they a
to immediate trial before th
nal of the Seine.